EUROPE.

The British Peers in Assault on Disraeli as a Reformer.

His "Deceptions," Insult to Parliament and "Endangering the Monarchy 'and Aristocracy."

The Cunard mail steamship China, Captain Hockley, which left Liverpool on the 14th at noon and Queenstown on the 15th, arrived at this port at an in detail of our cable despatches, one day later than the advices of the Allemania, published in the

HERALD yesterday morning.

By mail in England we have advices from Hong Kong to February 1, Madras February 13 and Ceylon

The Ceylon Observer says that the health of the

country is generally very good, but a heavy cloud still hangs over the unfortunate people of Seven Korles and other districts of the island where the grain crops have failed, and it does not hear of government taking any special steps to inquire as to how the threatened scarcity, if not famine, may be

destroyed a large number of them. Thirty thousand are estimated to have perished in this way and by cold and hunger. Several daring acts of piracy have been perpetrated off the Saddie Islands, near

In Japan the Grand National Council of Daimios refused to meet while foreigners keep up such an extensive fleet in Osaka Bay. "They say they are willing to grant everything in reason, but naturally ob ject to being overawed and coerced into measures by the presence of so many men-of-war." Admiral Keppel is reported to have decided on gradually withdrawing the British fleet to see if the Japanese are acting in good faith or not.

ENGLAND.

The Peace Society and the Alabama Claims American Consulate in Manchester-Stephen J. Meany's Health.

A deputation from the Peace Society had waited on Lord Stanley. The object of the interview was to present a memorial from the society in favor of re-ferring to arbitration the questions pending between Great Britain and America. The late speech of Lord Stanley was spoken of by the Secretary of the Society as wise, calm, generous and conciliatory, and as adapted in every respect to exercise a salutary and lasting influence on the relations of the two countries. Lord Stanley, in reply, sayl that it the conciliatory disposition of the government was met by a corresponding spirit on the part of the American government he had no doubt that the question would be settled. He congratulated the members of the Peace Society upon the fact that the principles they advocated were becoming more popular and said it was now known throughout Europe that the policy of Great Britain was a policy of peace.

throughout Europe that the policy of Great Britain was a ponicy of peace.

On the 11th inst, a piensing tribute was paid to Mr. H. W. Lord, United States Consul in Manchester, Mr. Lord, after some years' service in an office which he has filled with 'much satisfaction,' is about to retire. A farewell dinner was given to him by a number of Manchester gentlemen. The Mayor of Manchester presided and an address expressive of cordial sentiments of 'riendship was presented to Mr. Lord, Mr. Lord, who was received with prolonged applause, thanked the Mayor and the framers of the address for the very flattering manner in which they had spoken of him. Among the toasts given were the "queen and President," "Peace and prosperity to the United States," "The commerce of the United States," &c.

Mr. Stephen J. Meany who was sentenced in Mr. Mr. Manny who was sentenced in Mr.

perity to the United States," "The commerce of the United States," &c.

Mr. Stephen J. Meany, who was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for the manifestations of treason-felony in his speeches delivered at New York, is said to have so failed in health that he had been removed from his prison in London to a sanitary station in the country.

Mrs. Meany, it is reported, had received a letter from the Home Office, in London, informing her that her husband would be sent out of the country on condition that he promises never again to return to it.

Pamous Speech and Radical Claims in Edin-burg—The Premier "Educating" Parlia-ment and Revolutionizing the Monarchy and

Aristocracy.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th instant, the Duke of Argyll rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to ask her Majesty's government whether their attention had been called to the inconveniences arising out of the rate-paying clauses of the Reform act of 187, and whether any measure was in contemplation for the removal of them. The noble duke said the question was one which referred to a subject of great interest and importance, both politically and socially. The inconveniences to which the question referred had become so serious and were cutting mempation of the rate-paying clauses of the feltome compation of the rate and make the way and the constraint of the con

the adoption of raking instead of value for the franchise." (Hear.) This was the language of the minister who now toold them that he was for seven years of a passage in a speech of the protest of a passage in a speech of the possage in a speech of the conduct of his committee of a passage in a speech of the conduct of his committee of a passage in a speech of the conduct of his committee of a passage in a speech of the conduct of his committee of a passage in a speech of the conduct of his committee of the conduct of the con

stand a man saying, as I believe him to have said, and as I can well understand the members of the Dabinet in 1859 to have said, "There is no resting place between the £10 franchise and simple household suffrage is dangerous, we will resist any reduction." But that is a totally different proposition from saying, "You cannot ower the £10 franchise unless saying, "You cannot never the £10 franchise unless saying," suffrage." The one proposition might be unsound and unwise in politics; but it is a perfectly defensible one. I therefore concluded from Mr. Disraell's not having defended himself against Lord Carnarvon, who had the mine the mine in the mine of the mine of the mine of the mine in the mine he was speaking against a reduction of the franchise he had made up his mind to vote for a still greater reduction, and who, to prove his sincerity, gave up the seals of the Colonial Department—I say to the charges, but a seems now is quite of the charges, but a seems now is quite a mistake, a could not but believe it. Mr. Therefore, when I read in a conservative newspaper that Mr. Disraell in Edinburg had said chast it seems now is quite a mistake, a could not but believe it. Mr. Disraell and the colonial party of the mistake, and the mine of parliament and of this of mistake, and the mine of parliament and of this of mistake, and the mine of parliament and of this of mine in the mine of parliament and of this of mine in the mine of parliament and of this of mine in the mine of parliament and of this of mine in the mine of parliament and of this of mine in the mine of parliament and of this of mine in the mine of mine in the mine of parliament and of this of mine in the mine of parliament and of this of mine in the mine of mine in the parliament in the mine of mine in the parliament in the mine of mine of mine of mine of the mine of the mine of mine of mine of mine of the mine of the mine of mine of mine of the mine of the mine of mine of mine of the mine of mine of mine of the mine of mine of mine of mine of the mine of the mine of mine of mine of mine of the mine of the mine of mine of mine of the mine of Jence—than if he had concealed his opinions for a time with a view to educate his party and to bring round its opinions to his own. (Cheers.) For what has he done? For the sake of this prize, or the sake of retaining affec for two or three years, he has endangered what he calls the aristocratic constitution of the country, but what is in fact a monarchy founded upon the aristocracy and democracy. He has done all in his power, according to his own opinion, to change that constitution into a pure democracy. That is not my opinion. I do not think the act of last year will produce any such effect. (Cheers.) But the right honorable gentleman entertained the opinion that it would—an opinion formed after many engaged in political life. In 1865 he delivered that opinion in Farliament, and he afterwards repeated it at his election for the county of Buckingham. A graver responsibility was never incurred by any man. Never was there a worse bargain made by any statesman of this country. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Malmesaury said the discussion was one the like of which he had never heard in that House, and the like of which he trusted he should never hear again. Generally speaking their lordships kept strictly to the subject of debate, and they did not bring forward one thing when they were pretending to bring forward another. (Cheers.) The noble Earl in conclusion vindicated the conduct of ministers, and argued that they had only at last succeeded in settling the reform question by treating it no longer as one of party, but by consulting the House of Colamons itself on the subject of x own reconstruction. The result was that the bill which had been passed was far more the work of the Commons than of her Majesty's government. If the measure indicted a hardship upon a certain class of occupiers he was sure it would be considered and redressed; and with that end in view the matter was being investigated by a committee of the other House.

Did Disraeli Shake Hauds With the Lord Chancellor &—A Grand Cabinet Question.

(From the London Post, March 14.)

We understand that the paragraph which we quoted from the Pull Mall Gazette, stating that a reconcilitation had taken place between Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Disraeli, was incorrect. The ex-Lord Chancellor still feels himself aggrieved by the Premier's treatment; and the report of his having shaken hands with Mr. Disraeli is untrue. He has not seen the Prime Minister since the day he went to Osborne to resign the Great Seal.

Application to Imprison Sir Robert Peel.

[From the London Post, March 14.]

On Thursday the application was renewed before Vice-Chancellor Malins to commit Sir Robert Peel to prison for refusing to render the accounts of Tamworth School. The Charity Commissioners urged the demand made for the accounts by the inhabitants of Tamworth, on the ground that the funds had been improperly administered. Sir Robert Peel filed an affidavit that the income of the property had been devoted to school purposes. Messrs, Cotton and Kekewich, on the part of the defendant, protested against the application to commit a member of Parliament to prison, instead of the usual motion for sequestration, which was the only course open. The argument was concluded yesterday, when the Vice-Chancellor gave judgment. He said the Charlty Commissioners would have done better if, instead of making an application which involved the personal liberty of Sir Robert Peel, they had in the latter part of 1857 caused an information to be filed in order to have it decided whether the property was or was not permanently devoted to the purposes of charity. Until that question had been decided his honor was of opinion that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and the motion must be dismissed. Costs were given against the plaintiffs.

A QUEER LAWSUIT.—The Dansville (N. Y.) Express

A QUEER LAWSUIT.—The Dansville (N. Y.) Express is responsible for the following:—One day last week a lawsuit took place before Justice McCartney, the case in point being Charles Ackly against Michael O'Heara. The action was brought for use of room, lights, fuel, meals, &c., while defendant was "sparking" his Lucinda at plaintin's house. The prosecution showed that defendant was at his house from three to five nights in a week and usually stayed until four o'clock in the morning, and sometimes till after breakfast—that he burned his lights and wood and used his room, and naturally concluded, we take it, that as he had all the fun to be derived from "sparking" at such late hours he ought to pay for the privilege. The case was exceedingly amusing, and of course attracted a large crowd of the "sparking" fraternity, who were laterested pecuniarily in the result of the action brought, as it might set a precedent whereby they might be called upon to "fork over" a liberal allowance for lights and fuel if for nothing else, and they felt materially relieved, no doubt, when the

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Liti-

gation.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Rufus Hatch vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and
Pacific Railroad Company.—After a few introductory observations by Mr. O'Conor in reference to some passages in the discussion of the previous day, the

case. He contended that his client, Mr. Hatch, the plaintiff, being the owner of seventy-five thousand

Mr. Burrill 'proceeded to sustain the plaintiff's case. He contended that his client, Mr. Hatch, the plaintiff, being the owner of seventy-five thousand shares, did represent the company. It had been alleged that the capital stock of the consolidated company in April, 1867, should be fourteen millions of dollars, whereas he contended that there were about eleven millions of those shares never issued at all. It never was the intention of the directors of the consolidated company to extend the road one mile beyond the city of Des Molnes toward Iowa, and he would undertake to satisfy the court that no such intention ever existed on the part of those directors. The whole project to extend the road to the Missouri river was held in profound secresy from the shareholders of this corporation. He prayed the court to restrain the directors from issuing an extension of \$5,000,000 on any project whatever, and to impound those 49,000 shares so often referred to. He would undertake to satisfy the court that it should interpose its authority and restrain the directors in the issue of shares or the raising of an increase of capital whether the legality or illegality of their action should be established. It was stated that the Executive Committee of the directors of this consolidated company were five in number, namely, Messrs, Durant, Cooke, Grant, Tracy and Dow; but he would undertake to satisfy the court that John F. Tracy held the entire management, direction and control of the corporation, irrespective of the presence or influence of any other person. The Issue of those forty-mine thousand shares was a secret issue, and they were all thrown upon the market on one day, and thereby, as counsel charged, perpetrating a fraud and enabling Tracy and Durant to realize large sums by their short sales and carry out he system, as counsel asserted, of fraud and falsehood by which they reaped large profits. Mr. Dow, in reply to an affluent of the repose of the corporation. After those 49,000 shares had been thrown upon the market, t well attempt to legislate with respect to this corporation and declare it illegal as for the lowa Legislature to declare that this stock was valid. No one could pretend that there was any power in the Legislature of the State of lowa over the property of this corporation, except over so much of it as lay in that State. This company could not issue any more stock than it was entitled to issue prior to the consolidation of both companies. Counsel called attention to the case of Biack, cited on the motion to remand, a case in which a coporation was formed under the laws of Indiana and Ohio. Such a corporation, according to a learned judge, could not have any legal existence in a State except by the laws of the State. The manner in which the bill had been procured by the directors in the Legislature of lowa to legalize their actions showed, said the learned counsel, that they were anxious to do something to protect themselves in any manner they could. Counsel then adverted to the question of the removal of the books of the company from New York. It was done, he stated, without the consent of the Executive Committee, and the testimony went to show that Mr. Tracy had attended a meeting of the Executive Committee and had caused the books to be removed by the secretary. He contended that Tracy never consulted his conferees with respect to the affairs of the Executive Committee and had caused the books to be removed by the secretary. He contended that Tracy never consulted his conferees with respect to the affairs of the company, and seemed to do with them just what he pleased. This was an action brought by parties representing the shareholders to investigate the conduct of the Board of Directors. While Mr. Burrill was stating the question of jurisdiction of the court Mr. O'Conor said that there was an utter want of capacity in the court to give relief with respect to the alleged illegalities complained of by the plaintiffs. Mr. Burrill was stating the question of jurisdiction of the could not get the relief his Honor c nois. But there was no board of directors there either. And was he to be told that the laws of the State could not reach the board, who, at William street, in New York city, conducted the business of the company? He denied that, because a corporation was created in the State of lowa, where it had no property, it could not be reached in another State, where its business was conducted and its board of directors sat and held their meetings.

The arguments had not concluded at the rising of the coart.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Jury.
Before Judge Blatchford. At half-past twelve the Marshal came into court and intimated to Judge Biatchford that the jury de-sired to be summoned before him, that body having been locked up all night. The Judge ordered them to be brought into court and asked them if they had agreed to a verdict. The foreman answered no; that every argument had been exhausted, and there was not the slightest probability of an agreement. Another juror said there was not the least chance of agreement, and a third said that were he kept in for a year it would not change his opinion. A juror was about to explain the difference of opinion between them and how the case stood, but the Judge interposed and said it was improper for a juror to make any statement of the kind, and then ordered that the jury should retire. The Marshal then reconducted them back to their room.

At half-past two o'clock the jury came into court a second time and stated to the Judge that they could not agree. Judge Biatchford accordingly discnarged them. The jury stood six for the claimants and five for the government, one juror being absent from indisposition. that every argument had been exhausted, and there

The Sherry Wine Trial-Disagreement of the

The Stuyvesant Divorce Case at Reference. Theodore Stuyvesant vs. Adelaide Stuyvesant.—The examination of witnesses on the part of the defendant in this case, in denial of the allegations charged ant in this case, in denial of the allegations charged against the defendant, is still proceeding before the referee to whom the trial of the issues was referred by the court. Testimony has been given by Mr. Boyran positively denying every charge made by other witnesses.

Mr. Stuart, Jr., counsellor-at-law, deposed that after the complaint had been filed by the plaintiff he saw Mrs. Stuyvesant at the plaintiff's office at dinner.

Edwin James and George Shea for Mrs. Stuyvesant; Messrs, Phillips and Tomlinson for the plaintiff.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CALEBRAY 1978 BAT 2—Nos. 3736, 4044, 4096, 4216, 4238, 4354, 1568, 1890, 1936, 2492, 2592, 2704, 3026, 3116, 3109, 3176, 3238, 3342, 3272, 3320, 3608, 3674, 3678, 3869, 3904, 3906, 3942, 4066, 4198, 4206, 4212, 4220, 4352, 4360.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 26, 70, 96, 98, 107, 185, 197, 209, 241.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 99, 146, 187, 189, 206.

182, 296.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 2—Nos. 3852, 3906, 3912, 3914, 3916, 3918, 3920, 3922, 3924, 3926, 3928, 3930, 3932, 3934, 3936.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BOLD ROBERRY OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CHECKS.—On Monday last George Jenkins, alias Wheeler, a young Bostonian, and two other men, whose names are unknown, accosted Mr. Francisco J. Cartissoz, as he was superintending the loading of a truck in front of his store No. 39 Peck slip, when Jenkins asked kim if he knew a man named Wilson, Jenkins asked kim if he knew a man named Wilson, and propounded other irrelevant questions. In a few moments Jenkins slipped away, leaving his companions conversing with Mr. Cartissoz, and, as is leged, ran up stairs in the office and stole from the desk drawer \$10,000 in certified checks on various city banks, and \$17 in Treasury notes, with which he returned to the the walk, and beckoning to a man on the opposite side of the street, gave him a package. The stranger walked away, and so did Jenkins; but before the latter was far distant Mr. Cartissoz missed his checks and money, when he gave chase and succeeded in overtaking him. Jenkins was held until Detectives

doing business at 24 Broadway, was brought before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon by omcer Keirns, of the First precinct, on a charge of

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT-SEIZURES. Yesterday afternoon Deputy Collector Purdy, of the Eighth district, seized the rectifying establishment of Hughes, Adair & McAllister. Twenty-seventh of Hughes, Adair & McAllister. Twenty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, for alleged violation of the Revenue law. Collector Shook, of the Thirty-second district, has seized 481 bales of Alabama cotton in this city, by direction of Deputy Commissioner fiartend, on suspicion that it was removed from the State in which it was produced on fraudulent permits. Two hundred and eighty-one bales were found on the pler, and the remaining two hundred bales were on storage.

PROPOSED GRANT MASS MEETING .- The Executive

police precinct, signed by Sergeant Washington Mullin, contained the following item yesterday morning:—"At an early hour this morning informamorning:—"At an early hour this morning informa-tion was received at this stat on that two truck loads of one hundred and fitty unsound hogs had been taken into the pork packing establishment cor-ner of Hudson and Leonard streets. Roundsman Du Bois was sent to ascertain the facts. When the third load, some fifty hogs, arrived it was immediately seized and taken to this station by the officer. Ser-geant Thompson, of the sanitary squad, was nottlied, who took charge of the whole loi, numbering some two hundred hogs, all in a very bad condition."

ROAD.-Yesterday the Prima Donna, of the Com stock line, for San Francisco, was being loaded at

VALUABLE PRIVILEGES TO THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Councilmanic Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall and roads met yesterial atternoon in the City that and adopted a resolution directing the Clerk to prepare a report to be submitted to the Board of Councilmen, in favor of permitting the Second Avenue Railroad Company to lay switches, side-tracks and turnouts, in certain streets up town. A motion in favor of permitting all the city railroad companies to use sait on their switches was laid over for further consideration.

the property clerk at police headquarters was yester-day the scene of one of those sales which occasionable things which fall into the hands of the police in the course of their wanderings through the streets of the city. The assemblage was by no means of the most fashionable or aristocratic order, nor were the tongues of the ladies conspicuous by their silence. They—the ladies not the tongues, came from the Fourith ward and many places in the vicinity, including Baxter street and the Five Points, to speculate, and were eager in their biddings to catch poseession of anything that may yield a profit upon its third or fourth sale. Two horses, very weak looking about the knees, were knocked down—no joke intended—the one, the more delicate and consumptive looking of the two, for \$20 and the other for \$50. The buyer paid down the delicate and consumptive looking of the two, for \$20 and the other for \$50. The buyer paid down the money and helped the animals home to their future residence. A large number of revolvers brought Broadway retail prices. The proceeds of the sale amounted to about \$1,200.

PROPOSED EXPERIMENTAL TRIP ON THE ELEVATED RAILWA.Y-Yesterday the directors of this under-taking decided on making an experimental trip on 3d of April over the completed section of this line, between Castle Garden end of Greenwich street and Liberty, and it is understood that several Members of Assembly, the Mayors and Corporations of New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and scientific men will be invited to be present nd the occasion.

RESCUE OF A PILOT BOAT.—Yesterday the New York Submarine Company succeeded in raising the pilot boat Edmund Blunt and bringing her up to this port from Staten Island.

Not Members.—The two young men, named Peter Culien and John Daly, recently arrested charged with breaking into the premises 101 Bayard street on the night of the 15th inst., and stealing therefron ready made clothing valued at \$200, are not members of the social club known as the "Frankin Stars."

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.—The fortythird annual report of the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents has just been published, and shows a very satisfactory state of affairs, for which the officers of the House of Re-fuge on Randall's Island and the members of the fuge on Randall's Island and the members of the society deserve to be highly commended. The whole number of children received into the house since its opening in 1825 is 12,276; number of children in the house on the 1st of January, 1867, 971; number received during 1867, 804, making a total of 1,775; and of these 779 were either indentured or discharged during the year, leaving 996 in house on the 1st January, 1868, 748 were white boys, 186 white girls, 45 colored boys, and 17 colored girls. As regards nationality the Irish were in a majority, and next them come the Americans, while Austria, Prussia, and Italy are each represented by a unit. Twenty-seven were committed for grand larceny, twelve for burglary, one for forgery and one for rape. The remainder were in either for vagrancy or petit larceny. The average age was thirteen years and eight months, and, remarkable to state, the majority of them had both parents living; while the number of that class from which it would be expected the young delinquents would come—that is, orphans who have lost both parents—is but seventy-nine out of the whole total.

Suspension of Public Opinion Requested.

SUSPENSION OF PUBLIC OPINION REQUESTED. James K. Piace, merchant, who was recently arrested on the complaint of Brown Brothers & Company for the alleged obtaining of property on false pretences, gives public denial of the charges preferred against him and requests the public to refrain from any opinion on the subject until the case is presented on its full merits.

Killed IN A Lumber Yard.—An inquest was yes-

KILLED IN A LUMBER YARD.—An inquest was yesterday held at Mount Sinai Hospital, by Coroner Rollins, on the body of Andreas White, a German, thirty years of age, who died from a fracture of both legs and other injuries received on the 22d instant by a pile of lumber failing on him in Crane's lumber yard, foot of Thirtieth street, North river. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

FATAL KEROSENE OIL EXPLOSION.—Coroner Rollins was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at No. 623 East Eleventh street, on the body of Ellen Wallace, a woman about thirty-three years of age, whose

o23 East Eleventh street, on the body of Eilen Wallace, a woman about thirty-three years of age, whose death was the result of extensive burns received on Friday last. Deceased was anxious to make a fire in haste, and to facilitate matters took a can of kerosene and poured some of the oil on the kinding wood. The oil ignited, bursting the can and fatally burning the imprudent woman.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD HOMICIDE.

Two Sessions of the Inquest Held Yesterday-Case Adjourned for a Final Hearing Till To-Day-Appearance of the Accused-Poli-

ticians Present.

This case, an exclusive report of whice appeared in the columns of the Herand of Wednesday, was resumed, under adjournment, in an apartment over the Dead House, in the yard of the City Hospital, at

salf-past ten o'clock yesterday, when the ter of the surgeon, pro tern., of the Hospital, Stuyv F.,Morris and Mrs. Mary Ann Lewis were taker read, after which Coroner Flynn adjourned the in-quest, to reconvene at three o'clock in the afternoon, in a room in the rear of the Twenty-sixth police pre-

cinct, at the City Hall.

in a room in the rear of the Twenty-sixth police precinct, at the City Hall.

At both sessions yesterday a number of gentlemed well known in political circles, particularly in the Fourteenth ward, were present, and appeared to be deeply interested in the progress of the case.

Byrnes, the person accused of killing Henry Wescott, alias Wallace, sat quietly near a window and seemed during the taking of the testimony to be absorbed in thought. There appeared nothing of the bravado in his manner or carriage, but rather the reverse, and, judging from the expression of his countenance, deeply grieved at his conduct toward the deceased, who, the testimony of his own mistress shows, was a man of violent temper when intoxicated, seeking causes of quarrel with those with whom he associated. This, at least, is the averment of Mary Wallace, alias Harrington, who yesterday afternoon deposed that on frequent occasions during the last three years they had lived together he had cruelly used and abused her.

TESTIMONY OF STUYVESANT F. MORRIS.

This witness testified that he was Resident Surgeon pro tem. at the New York Hospital, and that deceased, Henry Wescott, here present, was admitted about two o'clock Tuesday morning to the Hospital suffering from a lacerated and contused wound on the face, just above the lobe of the right ear, running upwards and inwards to the tragus; this was joined by a converse incision, about one and a half inches long, which extended forward to a point just over the zygomatic process; the cartilage surrounding the mealus auditorius was ruptured; there was a puffy tumor of scalp just anterior to the left parietal boes, and also severe contusions of the head, right side of the neck, both eyes, nose and lips, the mucus surfaces of which were lacerated; decased was almost totally insensible and laboring under severe concussion; gradually about eight A. M. symptoms of compression came on, and finally he died at one A. M. on Wednesday; a post mortem examination shows meninges and both lobes of the post pr

is of the normal size; the lungs were congested, especially their inferior jobes; the other organs were examined but nothing special was found. In the surgeor's opinion death was due to the compression of the brain and the severe shock produced by the injuries received.

TESTIMONY OX MRS. MARY ANN LEWIS.
This witness testified that she was the owner of the house 45 Houston street, where the deceased came by his death on the 23d inst., about eight o'clock in the evening; Mrs. Wallace came to my room and said that Mr. Wallace had come home intoxicated and was very ugly and abusing her; she requested me to go to the room and try to quiet him, which I refused to do, saying that she had better try to coax him without my assistance; several time's during the evening she came with the same complaint, and remarked that she was afraid of her life; about twelve o'clock they had a loud and angry quarrel; she told me that he had choked her, threw her upon the bed and bruised her very badly; she showed me the bruise at that time; she told me that she had choked her, threw her upon the bed and bruised her very badly; she showed me the bruise at that time; she told me that she had no poiceman should take him out unless they carried him out; while this angry dispute was going on with the window open, Mr. Byrnes came in and said to me, "That man up stairs must be whippung his woman again, as I hear loud words;" as Byrnes was under the influence of liquor I tried to persuade him that such was not the case, as their frequent disturbances had annoyed him very much; while this was transpiring in the basement Mrs. Wallace called to my servant out of the window to come to her room immediately; the servant rusied to my room excitedly and said that Wallace wanted to see me at once; Byrnes remarked that had better not go up stairs, that he would go and talk to him; in the meantime my housekeeper had assisted Mrs. Wallace that it is her place to come to Mrs. Lewis, and not Lewis' place to go to lore;" I started to go out of the room, wal

the woman that rived with deceased came into the hall; sinc told me there was a man lying around the corner; went around with her to the house 48 East Houston street and found the deceased dying in the arms of the housekeeper, bleeding; I returned to headquarters, went up stairs and woke the doctor, and went around there with him; the doctor examined the deceased and said deceased's skull was fractured; he told me to help and take the man to the hospital; I sent around for Captain Gariand, of the Fourteenth precinct, for help; he sent me two policemen and I took the man to the hospital; Dr. Pooler told me to arrest the man that had done this; I asked the inmates of the nouse who had done it, and no one would answer me; I walked down stairs and had a taik with the landlady; I told her the man who had done this had better get out of the way or give himself up, for the man would die; she then went to the house where he was and found him, detective irving following her; she went into the house and then came out; I met her at the door of the prisoners house, and she told me that I was all right, that he was coming out; the officer sleeped around the corner, and while I byrnes opened in the corner, and while I byrnes opened in the house had locked him up; myself and detective hrving winders the prisoner in the barren drawer, in the same room; we went find in the barean drawer, in the same room; we went find the barean drawer, in the same room; we went find the barean drawer, in the same room; we went find the barean drawer, in the same room; we went find the barean drawer, in the same room; we went find the barean drawer, in the same room; we went find the barean drawer, in the same room; we went find the barean drawer, in the same room; we went find the barean drawer, in the same room; we went find the barean drawer, in the same room; we went find the barean drawer, in the same room; we went find the barean drawer in the same room; we consider the body of the proposed belonged to figure the proposed belonged to have

habits.

By a juror—Byrnes went up just after I got under the table; Byrnes interfered once before with Wallace while intoxicated.

At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner again announced that he would adjourn the case until three o'clock to-day, when the inquest would be continued at the Coroner's office in Centre street.